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ceived, December, 1902. The writer first treats the problem of psychology; its present tendencies; its epistemological basis; its relations to history, science, and life. The second part, on psychic objects, discusses the relation to consciousness, to space and time; psychic manifoldness, and a description of the psychic objects. The third part, on psychic connection, treats of connection through the soul, the body, the apperception theory, biological explanation, theory of association and of action. A good part of this work, and that the most characteristic, has already appeared some two years ago in an English and American edition.

Ausgewählte Beiträge zur Kinderpsychologie und Pädagogik, von G. STANLEY HALL. Translated by Dr. Joseph Stimpfl. O. Bonde, Altenburg, 1902. pp. 454.

This is volume four of the international library of pedagogy and its auxiliary sciences, and may be followed by another volume. Dr. Stimpfl has here translated thirteen of Dr. Hall's papers. These are the Study of Children, Children's Lies, Contents of Children's Minds on Entering School, The Story of a Sand Pile, The Love and Study of Nature, Research, the Vital Spirit of Teaching, The New Psychology as a Basis of Education, The Ideal School, Some Aspects of the Early Sense of Self, A Study of Fears, and others. Several of these have been annotated by the translator who has also written an introduction of twenty-two pages giving some sketch of child study in America.

1. *The Survival Values of Play*. 2. *A Statistical Study of Education in the West*, by HARVEY A. CARR. Investigations of the Department of Psychology and Education of the University of Colorado. Vol. I. No. 2. Boulder, Colo., Nov., 1902. pp. 78.

In the second of these studies, the author finds that as compared to groups of States called by the Census Bureau, North and South Atlantic, North and South Central and West, the latter, although the proportion of children to the population is lower than in any other section, is first in proportionate attendance and in financial equipment and proportionate support; first, in the requirements in English and History in the high school and the average length of its course and in higher education; first, in attendance of students residing in the division and in the proportionate number of such students. In other respects, it is second, third, etc.

In the first paper, Mr. Carr gives us a valuable discussion of the play question. He inclines to the survival view rather than the practice theory of Groos. Among the rapidly growing literature on this subject, we must class this paper as one of the best.

The Hearts of Men, by H. FIELDING. Hurst & Blackett, London, 1901. pp. 324.

This book is by no means a sequel to the author's notable "Soul of a People." It discusses some 30 different topics involving the nature of religion; its use; optimism and pessimism; miracle; after death; Sunday; prayer; men's faith and women's faith; God; the sacrifice and the mother; enthusiasm; heaven; the way of life; theology, etc. Although well read this author's great charm is in the wide personal experience from which he draws his material and his unique though somewhat unsystematic style.

Die Entstehung der ersten Wortbedeutungen beim Kinde, von ERNST MEUMANN. Leipzig, 1902. pp. 69.

We have here a valuable study of the development of the first mean-

ing attached to words by children. The writer has made good use of American, English and other authorities, and has shed real light and brought some progress to our knowledge of the early thinking and speaking of children.

Die Seele des Kindes nebst kurzem Grundriss der weiteren psychischen Evolution, von DR. J. A. SIKORSKY. Leipzig, 1902. pp. 80.

The writer first treats of the soul of the new-born child, then, at the age of three months, on the basis of tests of tactilological and acoustic sensations with interesting remarks on feeling, knowledge, and neuro-psychic hygiene. He discusses more briefly the period from the 4th to the 10th month, from the 1st to the 2d year, and more fully from the 2d to the 6th year, with brief remarks on youth.

Child Culture According to the Laws of Physiological Psychology and Mental Suggestion, by NEWTON N. RIDDELL. Chicago, 1902. pp. 129.

The author is lecturer on heredity, psychic phenomena, inspiration, brain building and soul growth. His book is the work of one who, it would appear, has either never heard of Wundt, Höfding and the rest, or has no use for them. There is extremely little in this work that suggests physiological psychology in the sense of these writers, but the author believes in moral training, ideals, reverence, purity, the home influence, energy, and reason; but disbelieves in tobacco, domineering on the part of parents, partiality, etc.

Psychologie der Naturvölker, von FRITZ SCHULTZE. Leipsig, 1900. pp. 392.

This author seeks to prove that "the psychology of wild men is not wild psychology." To control savages, the German way is to educate them. The author has read very widely, and divides his subject into thinking, willing, and the religious views of natural men. In an appendix he gives an interesting digest of Sutherland's "Evolutionary Ethics" which appeared just after his own work was published, and which he enthusiastically approves.

Mind in Evolution, by L. T. HOBHOUSE. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 415.

This important work is described as an analysis. Its chapters are—mind as a factor in evolution, organic adaptability, reflex action, instinct, assimilation and readjustment, concrete experience and the practical judgment, learning among the higher animals, the method of trial and error, some experimental results, knowledge of concrete objects, articulate ideas, intelligence and the social instinct, the concept, products of conceptual thought, systematic thought, summary of the stages of correlation, organization, conflict and evolution, self conscious development.

Analystes et Esprits Synthétiques, par FR. PAULHAN. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 196.

These two are the great movements of the human spirit to which all psychic operations submit. Different types of each are described, their qualities, defects and excesses, and the mean is found in an equilibrium between them.

Esquisse Psychologique des Peuples Européens, par ALFRED FOUILLÉE. Paris, 1903.

This is a study of national character with chapters each for Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, the English people, Germans, Russians, French, and the Neo-Latins.

Le Caractère, par D. MALAPERT. O. Doin, Paris, 1902. pp. 305.

After characterizing ethology, its object and its method, the author passes to discuss the factors of character, and metaphysical theories concerning it; those of temperament, and psychological theories concerning it; classification; and concludes with a chapter on the morbid and abnormal traits and characteristics.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. 1897-98. Parts 1 and 2. Govt. Print, Washington, 1900.

This report shows no sign of falling below the high standard always maintained by these publications, which are a great credit to American scholarship and to the liberality of our government. Among so many interesting papers it seems invidious to single out any for special mention, but certainly all will be interested in J. W. Fewkes's Tusayan Flute and Snake Ceremonies, and in his investigations of the migrations of the same tribe, and in Mr. Jenks's Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes. The study of clans, which constitutes a large portion of the other volume, is also of a high degree of value and interest.

Les Obsessions et la Psychasthénie, par PIERRE JANET. Paris, 1903.

This elaborate work first analyzes symptoms classified under obsessive ideas, forced agitations, psychasthetic stigmata. The second part is on the general abatement of psychic tension, and first treats of psycho-genetic theories of evolution and diagnoses the treatment of the place of psychasthenia. The work follows the method of his previous book on Forced Ideas.

Psychopathological Researches. Studies in Mental Dissociation, by BORIS SIDIS. Published under the auspices of the Trustees of the Psychopathic Hospital, Department of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. G. E. Stechert, New York, 1902. pp. 329.

This is a collection of studies by Dr. Sidis and his assistants, W. A. White and G. M. Parker. The chief topics are mental dissociation in functional psychoses, in alcoholic amnesia, in psychic epilepsy, in depressive delusional states, in functional motor disturbances and in psycho-motor epilepsy. The few typical cases here studied were selected from a mass of material, and the effort is to avoid theories and give résumés, the conclusions being reserved for another work, promised soon, entitled Principles of Psychology and Psychopathology.

Les Obsessions et les Impulsions, par A. PITRES et E. RÉGIS. O. Doin, Paris, 1902. pp. 434.

This work treats first of obsessions, impulsive and ideational; hallucinations; phobias, their cause, progress, duration, prognostics, diagnostics, and treatment. The second part is devoted to the impulses.

Zur Psychologie und Pathologie sogenannter occulter Phänomene, von C. G. JUNG. Leipzig, 1902. pp. 121.

This young Zurich psychiatrist first discusses an interesting case of somnambulism in a spiritual medium. Then passes to the development of somnambulatory personality, hemi-somnambulism, automatism, hallucination, change of character, relation to hysterical attack and the patient's speech, etc.

Martineau's Religionsphilosophie, von ORLO J. PRICE. Newark, O. pp. 103.

American students of philosophy abroad are doing a good service in

spreading knowledge of American and English systems by choosing for the topic of their dissertations brief presentations of home writers. This is a good illustration of its class.

Theology and the Social Consciousness. A Study of the Relations of the Social Consciousness to Theology, by HENRY C. KING. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 252.

Under the real meaning of the social consciousness for theology are treated, its definition, the inadequacy of analysis to the organism, the ethicizing of religion, and the emphasis upon the historical element. Under the influence of the social consciousness upon theological doctrine are treated, the influence of the deepening sense of the like-mindedness of men upon theology, of the mutual influence of men upon it, and the value and sacredness of the person.

The Psychological Elements of Religious Faith. Lectures by Charles C. Everett. Edited by Edward Hale. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 215.

This book is a response to the wish of Dr. Everett's friends that there should be some permanent record of his lectures on theology, the character of which is unique and has made a profound impression. As he left no manuscripts, recourse was had to notes of students. His theological instruction was divided into two courses. The shorter one was on the psychological elements of religious faith. This is comprised in the second volume and is to be followed by another containing the longer course on the subject content of religious faith.

An Essay on Laughter; Its Forms, its Causes, its Development, and its Value, by JAMES SULLY. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1902. pp. 441.

The chief chapters are the Smile and the Laugh; Occasions and Cause of Laughter; Varieties of the Laughable; Theories of the Ludicrous; Origin of Laughter; Its development in the First Three Years; the Laughter of Savages; Laughter in Social Evolution; in the Individual or Humor; in Art or Comedy; with a final chapter on the Ultimate value and Limitations of Laughter.

La Mimique, par ÉDOUARD CUYER. O. Doin, Paris, 1902. pp. 366.

The chief chapters are on the muscles of the head; the analysis of expressive movements in face, head, trunk, upper and lower limbs; and finally the synthesis of expressive movements is devoted to characterization of half a dozen feelings and sentiments. There is little attempt at original work and little novelty.

Allgemeine Ästhetik, von JONAS COHN. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 293.

The writer treats the content of the field of æsthetic worth, its significance and its limitations, with various subordinate chapters.

The Sensation of Pain and the Theory of the Specific Sense Energies, by ANNA J. MCKEAG. (Experimental Studies in Psychology and Pedagogy, edited by Lightner Witmer.) Ginn and Co., Boston, 1902. pp. 87.

After an analysis of the pain judgment, chapters follow on general judgment, qualitative distinctness and directness, on pain judgment and judgments of other sensations. Part two is devoted to the stimulation of pain, and part three, to an account of pain as a specific differentiation of sense.

Essays Historical and Literary, by JOHN FISKE. 2 vols., pp. 422 and 316. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902.

These two sumptuous volumes are a pleasure to handle. The material of the first volume was intended to be embodied in a larger work called *A History of the American People*. Many of the chapters were given as lectures and most had been printed before. The topics are: Thomas Hutchinson, Charles Lee, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Harrison, Tyler, Webster, Milton, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer's service to religion, the Boston Tea Party, Old and New ways of Treating History, the Fall of New France, Evolution and the Present Age, and Koshchei the deathless.

Shakespeare's Portrayal of the Moral Life, by FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1902. pp. 232.

This book is dedicated to Professor Garman, and its chapters are a study of motives, transcendentalism, the criterion of right and wrong, the nature of the good, conscience and the conscienceless, the freedom of the will, virtue and happiness, ethics and metaphysics. It is unfortunate that the author has limited his survey to dramas put in their present form after the close of 1600.

The Mind of Man; a Text Book of Psychology, by GUSTAV SPILLER. MacMillan & Co., New York, 1902. pp. 552.

In the preface we are told that every portion of each chapter is the outcome of research. In the first part, entitled *Method*, chapters discuss systems as distributed, as organized, as need-satisfying, as redeveloped, as need-determined, and as unified. Part Second, *General Analysis*. Part third is entitled, *General Synthesis*, and discusses systems as individualized, classified, and as attention determined.

Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie, von WILHELM WUNDT. Vol 2, pp. 686. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1902.

The second volume of this thoroughly revised fifth edition contains 153 cuts and 686 pages. As this is probably the last revision of the chief work of the leading modern psychologist, it will long be a standard, and, of course, should be in the possession of every one interested in the subject.

Outlines of Psychology, by WILHELM WUNDT. Second edition. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1902. pp. 390. Price, \$2.00.

This second English edition includes all that the author has incorporated in the fourth German edition. There are some twenty places which have been more or less extensively rewritten. The work is now a compact and tasteful volume and includes a transcript of Wundt's most important conclusions.

Lehrbuch der Psychologie, von DR. WILHELM JERUSALEM. Wien und Leipzig, 1902. pp. 213.

This handbook follows the general topic of knowledge, feeling and will with a brief appendix on sleep, dreams, hypnotism, and speech disturbances. It is empirical although it lays little stress upon experimental subject matter.

Beiträge zur Psychologie und Philosophie, von GÖTZ MARTIUS. Erster Band, 3. Heft. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1902.

Martius's studies are infrequent but very welcome. The present number contains an article by the editor on the duration of light sensations, and another by Hüttner on the psychology of time consciousness with continuous light stimulations.

The Force of Mind or the Mental Factor in Medicine, by ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD. P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia, 1902. pp. 309.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory, edited by E. W. Scripture, Ph. D. Vol. 10, 1902. Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

This number of Dr. Scripture's studies contains the following articles: Researches on Rhythmic action, by Ishiro Miyake; researches in experimental phonetics, by E. W. Scripture; experiments on motor education, by W. S. Johnson; involuntary movements of the tongue, by H. C. Courten; phonetic notation, by E. H. Tuttle.

A Dream of Realms Beyond Us, by ADAIR WELCKER. San Francisco, 1902.

This author attempts the modest step of telling us what comes after religion and philosophy and to tell "that which no method of philosophy has yet had in it." It "will create a new vision within earth and cause peace upon earth to come." It is designed to put into the world "that act of the endless world art that will so touch the souls of men that into them will be caused gradually to come from this time on perception and a knowledge of the meaning and purpose of things." Thus "highest manhood in the form of conscience will be caused to come down and to be and dwell upon earth."

Was ist Raum, Zeit, Bewegung, Masse? Was ist die Erscheinungswelt? von JULIUS VON OLIVIER. L. Finsterlin, München, 1902. pp. 153.

The author really offers us here in his greatly enlarged edition a brief system of philosophy, which is evidently the result of a great deal of careful thought. It certainly has a great merit of condensation.

Substanz und Causalität bei Berkeley, von LOUIS A. FREEDMAN. (Dissertation.) Strassburg, 1902. pp. 53.

Earthquakes; Their Origin and Phenomena, by WALTER HALE. 1902. pp. 22.

This writer deliberately takes the view that earthquakes and volcanoes are caused not primarily by internal disturbances in the body of the earth, but by the impact of comets and other invisible bodies striking and plunging into the earth.

L'Association des Idées, par ÉDOUARD CLAPARÈDE. O. Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 426.

The first part of this book discusses the mechanism of association, its conditions, force, *enchainement*, form and rapidity. The second part confines the discussion to the mental life, its associations, in sense, memory, intellect and activity.

La Volonté, par FR. PAULHAN. O. Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 323.

The chapters here are will and automatism, will and suggestion, psychic general facts, the act of will, its evolution from caprice, its domain, its extension, the will spirit from the physiological and the social point of view.

Unitarianism in America; A History of its Origin and Development, by GEORGE WILLIS COOKE. American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1902. pp. 463.

Perhaps no one is more competent to write this interesting history than Mr. Cooke. It is a most inspiring theme, the leaders of which have been among the pioneers in education, reform, charities, states-

manship, literature, and higher criticism. It is a comprehensive, thorough and interesting story told by one who is perhaps as competent as any one in the ranks to deal with such a theme.

Progress in the Clinical Study of Psychiatry. The Study of Principles in Their Application to the Classification of Insanity, by EDWARD COWLES. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1899.

Treatment of Paresis: Its Limitations and Expectations, by Edward Cowles. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1902.

Hallucinations and Illusions, by George T. Tuttle. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*, January, 1902.

On Certain Studies with the Ergograph, by August Hoch. Reprinted from *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. pp. 9.

On the Clinical Study of Psychiatry, by August Hoch. Reprinted from *The American Journal of Insanity*.

Eighty-Eighth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital Concerning the McLean Hospital at Waverly, 1901. Barta Press, Boston, 1902. pp. 128.

It is impossible to do justice in the space at our disposal to the extremely valuable work in the study of abnormal and morbid psychology, which this country owes to the initiative of Dr. Edward Cowles, for many years the head of the McLean Hospital and the constructor of the new buildings which make it distinctly the finest in the world. This writer was the leading pioneer in the movement for the training of nurses for the insane and founded the first school. He was one of the first in the country to appreciate the importance of the new or experimental psychology in this work, and nearly twenty years ago took six months off at Baltimore and wrote a memorable and classic study of a case of paranoia. Careful and systematic clinical work has for many years been a specialty at McLean. Now in this institution we find provisions for most careful chemical analyses, for brain pathology and for experimental work, so far as these shed light upon alienation.

We have in the above articles, all of them valuable contributions, specimens of the work done at this institution. Dr. Hoch is one of the best trained and careful workers in his field in the country, with a thorough knowledge of the best that is done and known in Europe; while Dr. Tuttle is perhaps no less expert in clinical work. On the whole, such a unique and harmonious combination of scientific research and of efforts toward more effective and curative care of patients, where each helps the other, has probably never before been made.

Bulletin de la Société libre. Schleicher Freres. Paris, 1902. pp. 200.

The *Bulletin de la Société libre pour l'étude psychologique de l'enfant* has just completed its second year—eight bulletins having been published. Its avowed object is to further child study from both the pedagogic and purely scientific points of view. It issues questionnaires, collects scientific information and solicits communications from all sources on either individual or collective observations relating to the psychology of childhood. It includes in its bureau of direction The. Ribot, A. Binet and M. F. Buisson, Director of Public Instruction. Edited by Schleicher Freres, rue des Saints-pères 15.